Branch No. 4, London,

Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at eight o'clock at their hall, Albion Block, Richmond Street. J. Forrestall, Pres. Wm. Corcoran, Recording Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

We desire to state that the publisher of the RECORD is editor of the C. M. B. A. column, and is alone responsible for all that appears therein. Our purpose is to deal with all matters connected with the society in the fairest manner possible, and if our strictures bear heavily at times upon any officer or officers of the association, or upon the Supreme or any of the Grand Councils, we will at all times give them ample space for defence.

An American Opinion.

We publish below an editorial article and a letter signed "Justice," which appeared in last week's issue of the *Catholic Knight*, of Cleveland, Ohio. It is useless to argue that the Supreme Council are blameless in reference to the course of the *Weekly*, in the face of the fact that that paper is its official organ, that it is subsidized by the Supreme Council, and that the Supreme President, only a few weeks ago, decorated the editor with the title of "Delegate at Large," as a reward for his services. There thus appears to be a conflict of opinion between the editor of the *Knight* and the Supreme President, as to the position of the *Weekly* and its editor; for while the latter holds him in the highest esteem, the former calls him an "officious meddler" who is "doing all he can to stir up strife between the Canada Grand Council and the Supreme Council:"

In another column of this issue will be found an article from "Justice," deploring the apparent enmity of a leading member of the C. M. B. A. towards a large body of that organization. What makes the animus of the editor of the C. M. B. A. Weekly more apparent is the fact that he distorts and misrepresents the actions of those with whom he does not agree, thus doing a grave injustice to the entire organization. Verily the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. and the fair-minded members thereof can earnestly say, "Save us from our fool friends."

The *C. M. B. A.* Weekly has been for a long time an officious meddler, and is doing all it can to stir up strife between the Canada Grand Council and the Supreme Council. If the supreme officers have any influence with the traveling publisher of that paper they should at once "call him down," and insist upon the attacks and foolish charges of his paper being promptly brought to a close. The local members of the association—those who believe in its motto of friendship and fraternity—are thoroughly disgusted with the course of the Weekly, which publishes only one side, and that distorted, of a controversy in which upwards of one hundred thousand Catholics are deeply and financially interested.

Catholic societies are too often influenced and their members misled by tactics similar to those of the publisher of the Weekly. An honest paper will publish both sides of a controversy, or else remain silent altogether on the subject. When societies allow tricksters to steer their course and influence their actions, then, indeed, comes beginning of the end, and a very large sized clog has been wedged into the machinery of the organization.

The Knights of St. John have suffered in the past by such members, and the C. K. of A. has been three times robbed by dishonest officials. What we write we publish as of vital importance to the continued success of a grand and noble organization. To be silent would be criminal.

Editor of Catholic Knight:

I notice that Bro. Deare, of the *C. M. B. A.* Weekly, still continues his un-Christian attempt to stir up dissension between the American and Canadian councils of the C. M. B. A. I cannot understand what good he expects to accomplish by keeping up such a continuous blathering about matters that otherwise would in due time right themselves. The course of the Weekly is positively detrimental to the best interests of our society, especially as the Canadians seem to be impressed with the idea that the Supreme Council is encouraging Bro. Deare in his attacks. As the Weekly is an "official organ," we can not wonder at the Canadians for possessing this feeling. But I cannot believe that the highest body in our society—a body supposed to embrace level-headed, representative men—would stoop to such trickery; and regard the whole business as a piece of Bro. Deare's intermeddling.

I have been a member of the C. M. B. A. for eight years, a subscriber to the Weekly and am well acquainted with several representatives of the Supreme Council, and the Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York Grand Councils. I have heard officials of these councils, both Supreme and Grand, discuss the course of the Weekly in its treatment of our Canadian brethren, and in every instance Bro. Deare's course was severely censured. One of the highest Supreme officers informed me that the Weekly was doing far more harm than good in its discussion of the questions at issue, and its unjust charges and insinuations against the honor and integrity of the Canada Grand Council met his unqualified disapproval. I am, therefore, convinced that this so-called "official organ" has not expressed the sentiments or feelings of the American C. M. B. A. membership toward our Canadian brothers, and that the attacks on the Canada council are but the idle vaporings of a bitter personal feeling against the Canadians for "sitting down" so hard on the Weekly Bro. Deare removed his plant across the border *for revenue only*, and his attempts to curry favor with the C. M. B. A. on this side of the lakes by misrepresenting those from whom he received past favors, is a poor recommendation to the sympathy and support of honest-minded Americans. JUSTICE.

Letter From the Supreme Recorder.

Supreme Recorder's Office.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 16, 1892.

To the Canadian Membership:

C. M. B. A. BROTHERS:—I deem it my duty to call your attention to the criticisms which have recently appeared in the C. M. B. A. column of the RECORD as to the apparent unnecessary delay in paying the Canadian beneficiaries.

It appears that the purpose of the writer is to create an impression that such delay was due to the negligence of the officers of the Supreme Council.

It is not necessary for me to inform those who have carefully examined their assessment notices and my monthly financial statement, that such criticisms are entirely unwarranted. The following explanation may be necessary in order to satisfy those who do not make such examination, that there has been no unnecessary delay in paying claims in Canada or elsewhere. All claims are paid in their regular order, provided the proper proofs and papers have been received—a fact which can be verified by checking the date of death on each assessment notice against the date of payment.

Our death rate, the same as all co-operative associations, has been unusually high during the past five months, especially so during the months of January, February and March, the number of deaths requiring nearly three assessments a month. As I had not the power to issue but two assessments monthly, and as a great many of our members were out of employment during that period, even two assessments a month was a quite a burden. It takes about fifty days to collect an assessment; therefore it was utterly impossible to pay the claims within sixty days from the date of death. However, I have not received any complaint from the beneficiaries, on account of the few days' delay. The editor of the C. M. B. A. column of the RECORD evidently neglected to examine the assessment notices, or otherwise it was his intention to wilfully misrepresent the true condition of affairs.

A great many of the branches in Canada are very slow in paying their assessments, while others are prompt. If all would only pay within the constitutional time, there would be very little cause for complaint.

Assessments 5 and 6 were due from branches the latter part of May.

On June 1st Grand Secretary Brown was obliged to report thirty-six Branches as not having paid such assessments.

I suggest that perhaps the author of the criticisms would accomplish more for the welfare of the association by calling attention to such delinquency, and urging branches to be more prompt, rather than unjustly criticising the officers of the Supreme Council.

As to the John Mooney case, the Supreme Council cannot be reasonably charged with doing an injustice. The charge was made by an officer who had no motive other than to protect the members of the association against fraud. He alleged that he had been acquainted with Mr. Mooney for a great many years, and that Mr. Mooney was nearer sixty than fifty years of age at the time of his admission. The Supreme Council, in justice to its membership, determined to investigate the matter before paying the claim. The family and relatives of the deceased were requested to furnish proof to refute the charge; they failed to establish the fact that Mr. Mooney was only forty-nine years of age when admitted. The affidavits of his sisters did not state positively. It was only their belief from family tradition, etc. In fact, they practically admitted that they did not know his exact age. The parish priest of Leighlin Bridge, Ireland, was requested to send the names of all the John Mooneys which appeared on his baptismal register for a period of fifteen years prior to the date of birth stated in Mr. Mooney's medical certificate and application. He complied with such request, and none of the names of the parents corresponded with those of Mr. Mooney. It appeared that there was no record of his birth.

The case was very carefully considered by the Supreme Council, and in view of all the circumstances, it was thought best to pay the claim. I presume that the member who furnished the information will not hesitate to re-affirm his belief that Mr. Mooney was over fifty years of age when admitted.

Our only desire is to protect our membership everywhere against fraud, and to warn those who are not qualified for membership of the fact.

We have always paid our just claims without unnecessary delay or litigation.

I can assure our Canadian brothers that they can rely on the Supreme Council to protect and promote their best interests at all times and under all circumstances.

Yours fraternally,
C. J. HICKEY, Supreme Recorder.

Supreme Recorder Hickey seems to be very much annoyed in regard to our articles on "Beneficiaries Unpaid," and "An Injustice" which appeared in our issues of May 21, and June 11 respectively; but in his letter he has not successfully contradicted any statement we made.

We stated facts; gave the names of a number of members in Canada whose decease took place at least three months prior to the dates on which their beneficiaries were paid, and said that in nearly all the cases cited the Supreme Council had not fulfilled the requirements of the constitution.

Our object in writing the articles was solely to endeavor to have the constitutional provisions carried out, and the defect remedied. The C. M. B. A. constitution, as also the Act respecting Insurance corporations in Ontario, requires the beneficiaries to be paid on or before sixty days after due notice and proof of death have been received.

We have carefully examined the assessment notices, and we repeat that the Supreme Council have not paid the claims within the constitutional time. The Supreme Council have time and again boasted of their responsibility to the beneficiaries, but it certainly shows a great lack of business capacity on their part to have one of the fundamental principles of the association continually violated.

The non-payment of assessments Nos. 5 and 6 by a few Branches has very little to do with the question, as several of the claims we referred to appeared on Nos. 3 and 4 assessment notices, and one of them was provided for in Nos. 16 and 17 assessments of 1891.

Regarding the late John Mooney, we claim that a great injustice was done his widow and orphans by keeping them so long out of their just rights. Seven months after the death of Mr. Mooney his widow receives the money. The paying of the money proves she was entitled to it, and if so she should have received interest for the time overdue. The Council had no more proof, according to Mr. Hickey's letter, regarding the age of Mr. Mooney, at the time they paid the claim than they had five months before. The Supreme Council should not have delayed payment of the claim on the mere assertion of some person who did not wish to have his name made public. An assertion is easier made than proved. See the amount of injury that could be done the association, and the inconvenience and cruel wrong to the widows and heirs of our deceased brothers by the Supreme Council's accepting such information. We are as anxious to protect our membership against fraud as the Supreme Council, but we likewise desire to protect the widows and orphans of our deceased brothers; and we contend that the Supreme Council should have demanded from their informant something more than his mere "say so," before establishing such a dangerous precedent.

It is all very well for Supreme Council officers, when their actions are criticised, to cry aloud: "We can assure our Canadian brothers that they can rely on the Supreme Council to protect and promote their best interests." But actions speak louder than words, and we would remind the Supreme Council that the great majority of our Canadian brothers joined the C. M. B. A. for the benefit of their wives, children and heirs; and the success of any such organization as the C. M. B. A. depends on the prompt payment of the claims of the widows and heirs of its deceased members.

Mr. Hickey says the death rate for the past five months has been unusually high, and that the number of deaths required nearly three assessments a month, but that even two assessments a month is quite a burden. Yes, but instead of the Supreme Council adopting some means of lightening that burden (which will be continually getting heavier, judging from the twenty-one deaths in New York State appearing on the last assessment notice) they are actually endeavoring to make it heavier by increasing the Reserve Fund, thereby extending the time at which the members can receive any benefit therefrom. If the limit of the Reserve Fund was left at $250,000 the present membership might reasonably expect to derive some benefit from it, in accordance with Section 11 of the Reserve Fund Article; but if the limit be made one million five hundred thousand, how many of our members will derive any benefit, and how much greater will our "burden" be increased.

The C. M. B. A. Weekly and the Reserve Fund.

The limit of property which the Supreme Council could hold in its own name by that instrument (the act of incorporation of the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A.) is $125,000. At the session of 1890 an act was passed granting co-operative associations the power to hold property to the value of $3,000,000.

"The procuring of the enlargement of legislative sanction was a legitimate function of the Supreme Trustees; had they neglected it, the interests of the C. M. B. A. might have suffered *had it not been for the passage of the act of 1890, of which the Supreme Trustees had not been informed.*" (*C. M. B. A. Weekly*, June 9.)

"What they have done was looking forward for the future welfare of the association; they have sought to place the association in a position to increase the Reserve Fund when it becomes necessary; the original Act of Incorporation did not allow of the Supreme Council holding property exceeding $125,000. And that limit was almost reached their action was imperative." (*C. M. B. A. Weekly*, June 16.)

Is it possible that the officers of the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. including lawyers Keena, Hynes, Bulger, etc., did not know of such an important act relating to co-operative associations as that passed by the New York Legislature in 1890? Verily we have watchful pilots across the border directing the C. M. B. A. ship's course! Yet the Weekly says they "are alive to protecting the best interests of all our members!"

Is it possible that the Supreme Council did not know that the Act of Incorporation of said Council of the C. M. B. A. does not state any particular sum that can be held by said Council as a Reserve Fund? The Act of Incorporation referred to gives a Grand Council or Branch instituted by the Supreme Council "a right to take, receive, hold, purchase, grant, mortgage, convey and lease real, personal and mixed property to an amount not to exceed $125,000;" but it does not mention any sum that the Supreme Council can hold. Surely the Supreme Council officers have not already forgotten the following, which appears in the minutes of the Supreme Convention of 1888:

"Broezel House, Buffalo, N. Y.,
September 21, 1887.

"Meeting of Trustees called to order by Wm. Franklin, chairman. All members of the Board present except Brother Wm. J. Bulger. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Brother Wm. Franklin, who was appointed to consult legal advice on the legality of the reserve fund, reported by presenting the following brief as the opinion of Hon. Spencer Clinton, *viz.*:

"Buffalo, February 21, 1887.

"The Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association is incorporated under Chapter 466 of the laws of 1879. Among other powers conferred upon it by the act is the power to create, hold, manage and disburse a beneficiary fund sufficient to pay all losses and expenses incident to the corporation and for the relief of members of the branches and Grand Councils under the jurisdiction of the corporation, under such regulations as may be adopted by the corporation. (Sec. 6.)

"The beneficiary fund is to be set apart and provided to be paid over to the families, heirs or representatives of deceased members or to such persons as such deceased members may while living have directed it to be paid, and the collecting, management and disbursement of the same as well as the person or persons to whom and the manner and time in which it shall be paid on the death of a member shall be regulated and controlled by the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of the corporation (Sec. 7.)

"It is suggested that the corporation by an article to be adopted as a part of its constitution establish a reserve fund for the purpose of relieving members from paying more than twenty assessments in any one year, and to relieve them in case the fund reaches $250,000 and upwards, by applying the surplus of the fund and the interest on the whole fund or so much as may be necessary to the payment of assessments. The fund is to be established by deducting 5 per cent. from each assessment.

"The question is whether the corporation may lawfully establish such a fund.

"The beneficiary fund mentioned in the act is raised by an assessment upon the surviving members on the death of a member.

"The corporation makes a contract with each of its members when the member joins. This contract is evidenced by the constitution, by-laws and regulations adopted by the association and the certificate issued to the member, the form of which is given on page 16, Hollenberg V. Exr. V. I. O. of B. B., 94 N. Y. 530.

"Unless the establishment of this reserve fund in some way conflicts with the act incorporating the association or with this contract made with its members, it is not illegal.

"There is nothing in the act which prevents the corporation from establishing such a fund. Indeed the power to establish a beneficiary fund and to protect is given in such broad terms that no question can arise as to its power to adopt any of the ordinary methods for raising and protecting the fund. A reserve fund to limit the number of assessments that may be made upon its members seems to be a proper business method of raising and administering such a fund.

"The constitution, by laws, regulations and certificate making up the contract between the corporation and a member, contain nothing which would prevent such a fund being established.

"They provide in substance for assessments being made upon members to raise a fund from which to pay to the family of any member on his death a sum not exceeding $2,000.

"The time and method of making the assessment, whether in advance or after the death; whether on each occasion of a death or by including two or more death payments in one assessment, are matters of detail left entirely to the discretion of the corporation.

"It may be suggested that this reserve fund brings the business of the corporation within the description of a life insurance business. I cannot see how it changes the business in any way. The scheme simply provides for raising the beneficiary fund to pay these assessments in advance. That is, deduction of 5 per cent. is taken from a present assessment, to be used in place of a future one. To that extent it anticipates it. SPENCER CLINTON.

"February 25, 1887.

"By motion of Bros. Mulholland and Todenbier the opinion was received and approved."

The C. M. B. A. Weekly is weaving a very "tangled web" around the Supreme Council officers; and the sooner they condemn the Weekly's tactics, and show the C. M. B. A. membership at large that the Weekly's editorials are erroneous, and that it has no right to speak for them, the better it will be for the association.

New Branch.

Branch No. 177 was organized at Newcastle, New Brunswick, on June 9, 1892, by District Deputy James J. Power. It starts with fifteen charter members. The following is the list of officers:

Spiritual Adviser, Rev. P. M. Dixon
President, John Morrissy
First Vice-President, John D. Creaghan
Second Vice-President, Wm. F. Sheasgreen
Recording Secretary, Wm. P. Harriman
Assistant Secretary, Hugh A. Quilty
Financial Secretary, Francis J. Desmond
Treasurer, Patrick J. McEvoy
Marshal, Hugh P. Sheasgreen
Guard, Joseph Savoy
Trustees, Rev. P. W. Dixon, Ed. Gauthier, James Harriman, George Shannon and H. A. Quilty.

Meetings held every Tuesday at 8 p. m.

From Hamilton.

Branches 37 and 56, Hamilton, held their annual picnic at Dundurn park on Wednesday, June 15. The weather was delightful. The park is a most beautiful one, and well adapted in every respect for a pleasure resort. The attendance on this occasion was so large as to place the matter of financial success beyond either question or doubt. Nor were the pleasure seekers who favored the occasion with their presence disappointed in their expectations, as the schedule of games and other means of enjoyment was both extensive and varied in its character; and under the efficient management of the committee consisting of John Ronan, chairman; A. Bourque, Secretary; and T. Murphy, Wm. Ryan, F. Burdette, John W. Coffey, P. V. Brennan, J. Fitzpatrick, J. Buck, J. B. Latremonille, Chas. Mooney, John O'Reilly, J. A. Sharpe and P. MacCarthy, was very effectively carried out.

A very closely contested game of base ball between the Orientals, of St. Patrick's parish, and the Excelsiors, of St. Mary's parish—oldtimed and well matched rivals—resulted in favor of the Excelsiors in a match of ten innings by a score of 9 to 8. Much interest was centred in this game. The playing on both sides was not only good but, in some instances, even brilliant, and at its close the victors, who, heretofore, had most frequently been the losers, were greeted with a perfect storm of applauding cheers. The next game was played by chosen nines from the C. M. B. A. and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, resulting in a victory for the former by 7 to 3.

A foot ball match, between chosen teams of Branches 37 and 56, C. M. B. A., was won by the latter. During the progress of the above and many other games and until a late hour in the evening the dancing platform, in a well-shaded part of the ground, was well patronized, Nelligan's orchestra supplying splendid music for the occasion.

A very attractive part of the entertainment was an exhibition of club swinging given by a large number of boys of Brother Cyril's school, St. Mary's parish, under the leadership of Thos. Sweeney. The expertness and precision of their movements both deserved and received a high meed of applause, and reflected great credit on their training.

The club dancing of Messrs. Wall and Breheney was well performed, and the remarkably graceful dancing of the Highland fling in costume by a young lad named Tommy Sweeney, offered a fitting conclusion to the day's amusements which otherwise comprised so many features of harmony, pleasure and enjoyment.

Among the visitors on the ground we noticed Rev. Father Madigan, of Dundas, Rev. Father O'Leary, of Freelton; Rev. Chancellor Craven, Rev. Father Brady and Rev. Father Coty, of Hamilton, also Brothers Patrick, Cyril, Ambrose and Basil.

We rejoice to be able to congratulate the C. M. B. A. members of Branches 37 and 56 on the well deserved success which attended the last celebration of their annual picnic.

M. C.

ORDINATIONS AT THE GRAND SEMINARY, MONTREAL.

On Saturday morning, the 11th inst., the annual Trinity ordinations took place in the chapel of the Grand Seminary. His Grace Archbishop Fabre conferred order, the ceremony lasting from 6 a. m. till 9:30.

In the prostration were forty-five seminarians in sacred orders; whilst more than fifty priests were present for the imposition of hands.

The following are the gentlemen who received orders, together with the dioceses to which they belong:

PRIESTS.

Emanuel Charlesbois, Art. Desnoyers, D. Desroches, P Desrosiers, H. Mongeau, Archdiocese of Montreal.

DEACONS.

F. J. Berhorst, Grand Rapids; H. B. Harrold, Providence; J. E. Kealy, Portland, Me.; A. J. Lolselle, London; T. F. Murray, Grand Rapids; R. McNeil, Antigonish; W. A. Banfield, Dubuque; W. F. X. Geoffroy, Montreal; F. Jobin, Montreal; O. J. Valois, Montreal; Frere Marie Hilaire, Trappist.

SUBDEACON.

A. J. Derome, Valleyfield; G. Fourouge, Montreal; Frs. X. Goyette, Valleyfield; L. H. Comeau, Nicolet; A. J. Curotte, Montreal; C. G. Descarries, Montreal; D. J. Downey, London; N. L. Dubuc, Montreal; Alphonse Jacques, Montreal; G. G. Schmalholz, Peoria; E. J. Roy, Montreal; Jacob Thomas, Idaho; W. E. Young, Halifax; E. J. Hopkins, Brooklyn; A. J. Belveau, St. Boniface; A. A. Dequoy, Montreal; T. M. Donovan, Springfield; G. F. Flynn, Springfield; D. Forster, London; C. J. Lamarche, Montreal; J. McDonald, Antigonish; N. McDonald, Antigonish; A. J. O'Malley, Toronto; D. J. Sheehan, Springfield;—Boulais, St. Hyacinthe; J. Corbett, St. John's, N. B.; T. C. O'Connor, Springfield; J. Picotte, Montreal.

MINOR ORDERS.

J. A. Bourassa, J. P. Bourget, J. B. Clement, J. V. Descarries, Z. B. Descarries, L. J. Desjardins, J. N. Dupuis, G. L. Gauthier, O. P. Gauthier, A. J. Guay, N. Z. Hurteau, E. J. Lamoureux, D. J. Meloche, R. J. Neven, F. X. Tisseur, D. G. Cote, A. J. Foucher, G. L. Melancon, Montreal; W. A. McDonagh, Kingston; M. J. McGuire, Peterborough; G. P. Murphy, Hamilton; J. M. Caron, Three Rivers; J. H. Brennan, Manchester, N. H.; J. A. Fleming, Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Lindsman, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Lunney, Springfield, Mass.; J. Minehan, Toronto; C. L. Pontbriand, Burlington; J. L. Poulin, Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. M. Sperlein, Marquette, Mich.; D. MacAdam, Antigonish, N. S.

TONSURED.

J. J. Gnam, London; M. Spillane, Toronto; T. A. Barry, Dubuque, I.; C. W. Collins, Portland, Me.; A. M. Daoust, St. Hyacinthe; A. J. Forest, Portland; O. L. Forest, Portland; A. L. Gladu, Nicolet; F. L. French, Pontiac; T. F. Heffernan, Montreal; J. W. Houlihan, Portland, Me.; D. Hughes, Winona, Minn.; W. J. Jubinville, St. Boniface; E. J. Jungblut, Dubuque; A. F. Kelly, Peterborough; A. A. Larocque, Manchester, N. H.; J. J. Larose, St. Hyacinthe; R. C. Lehmann, Hamilton; A. McDonald, Antigoush, N. S.; C. W. McDonald, Antigohish, N. S.; D. McDonald, Alexandria, Ont.; T. A. McGovern, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Mahony, Hamilton; W. J. Mulcahy, Springfield; T. J. Nelligan, Portland, Me.; P. O'Brien, Kingston; P. O'Leary, Peterborough; A. D. O'Malley, Springfield; M. Paul'homme, Grand Rapids; J. T Reynolds, Springfield; J. J. Rice, Springfield; A. J. Robichaud, St. John, N. B.; M. J. Samson, St. Boniface; J. J. Tuthill, Nesqually; B. A. Cunningham, Burlington, Vt.

PHILOSOPHERS.

Napoleon Bouffard, Montreal; George Dixon, Scranton, Penn.; Patrick McEachren, Toronto; Martin Monaghan, Charleston; Patrick O'Reilly, Hartford, Conn.; William Walsh, Chatham, N. B.; Emile Roy, St. Hyacinthe; Fortunat Bourbonniere, Montreal; Cornelius Crowley, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; William Doran, Providence, R. I.; Vital Duhamel, Velleyfield; John Dunn, Providence; John Fitzgerald, Hartford, Conn.; Hormisdas Gagnon, Moutreal; William Heffernan, Alton; Theophile Lafontaine, Montreal; Joseph Lefebvre, Montreal; John McLeod, Antigonish; Charles McManus, Halifax; Denis Malone, Grand Rapids; Philippe Perrier, Montreal; Emery Provost, Montreal; James Rand, Burlington; Martin Reddy, Providence; Patrick Scott, Manchester; Ambrose Small, Toronto; Charles Thomas, Ogdensburg.

A. M. D. et M. G.

Ordinations.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Grand Seminary, Quebec, June 12, 1892.

At the ordinations here, which took place on the 25th of May, the following were promoted to Sacred Orders:

FOR PRIESTHOOD.

Revs. J. Cuiqmars, P. Hebert, Arthur Simard, N. A. Gariepz, J. Dionne, A. Dulac, Felix Dugald, Archdiocese of Quebec; T. Chamberlain, Ottawa; Thomas Scanlon, Peterborough, Ont.; E. Langlois, Grand Rapids.

SUBDIACONSHIP.

Revs. L. Duchesneau, D. F. Forbes, Archdiocese of Halifax, N. S.; F. O'Brien, diocese of Ogdenburg; A. O'Neil, St. John, N. B.; W. P. Finn, Harbor Grace, Nfld.; J. A. Blacquiere, P. M. Hogan, Charlottetown.

The above orders were conferred by the Bishop of Rimouski.

On June 11 four of the above were ordained to deaconship by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, namely, Rev. T. O'Brien for Ogdenburg; Rev. A. O'Neil for St. John, N. B.; and Revs. L. Duchesneau and D. F. Forbes for Halifax, N. S. Also Mr. P. Deschene receive Tonsure, for the Archdiocese of Quebec.

Charitable Bazaar.

The following circular has been issued by the Rev. M. Moyna, P. P., Stayner. The object is a most deserving one, and we hope our subscribers will contribute generously, and thus enable the good priest to overcome the difficulties besetting his parish:

Stayner, Ontario, March 17, 1892.

DEAR FRIENDS,—I am making a final effort to clear the Stayner mission of debt. The church was built in 1873, but the parishioners, most of whom are in poor circumstances, were unable to pay for it. Payment of the interest was almost all they could accomplish. The church, in fact, was closed; the congregation locked out, and no Mass celebrated in the parish.

When I came to the mission in November, 1886, there was a debt of over four thousand dollars to be met on the church, and considerable repairs were needed. There was no parochial residence. There are only forty-five families in the mission able to contribute anything. The outlook was discouraging. The opinion was freely expressed that the church would never be paid for. I could not place the new burden of a residence on this poor people, and was compelled to board in a hotel for three years. Inspired by a holy zeal, and a desire to see the priest have a house, the congregation rallied, and made every effort that could be made by a noble and generous people to clear the church of debt and build a priest's house.

A suitable residence has at last been built and modestly furnished, but I find it absolutely impossible to pay for it without appealing for aid to all our friends who sympathize with the struggling Catholics of Stayner.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh, deeply sympathizing with pastor and people, seeing their laudable efforts during the past five years, cordially approves of this bazaar, hopes it will be crowned with success, and blesses all who aid it.

In our poverty I have placed our bazaar tickets at ten cents each, believing that no one will refuse so small an amount for such a purpose. Each ticket entitles the purchaser to a chance for any of the large collection of prizes to be drawn for, including the cash prizes of $50 and $25 in gold.

Special cash prizes will be given to the parties disposing of the largest number of tickets. Persons wishing to compete will have tickets promptly sent to them on request. All remittances will be promptly acknowledged.

Our benefactors shall always be remembered in our prayers. M. MOYNA, Priest.

Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls.

The "Sunlight" Soap Co., Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 16, residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $4; 4th, $1; 5th to 14th, a Handsome Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 43 Scott St., Toronto not later than 29th of each month, and marked "Competition;" also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winners' names will be published in *The Toronto Mail* on first Saturday in each month.

MARKET REPORTS.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

JUNE 23.—CATTLE—With one of the heaviest run of cattle we have had this season and the uncertainty regarding space, and the rates pertaining thereto, which is causing some uneasiness to several of the large local export dealers, a slightly depressed market in this line was not altogether unexpected to-day. Some extra choice shipping cattle, it is true, sold at close on the top figures of Tuesday, but most of the offerings changed hands at or under 5c per lb. A. J. Thomson bought 350 choice shipping steers at from 4¾ to 5c; and Rogers & Halligan 25 or 30 loads at about the same figures. In butchers' cattle the change was not so noticeable owing to a poor demand. The best choice stall-fed heifers and steers sold at 4 to 4¼c per lb; good to choice do. 3½ to 3¾c, and common to fair, at 3 to 3¼c per lb. Among the sales reported to-day were: 20 choice butchers, averaging 950 lbs, at 5¼c per lb; 21 do., averaging 920 lbs, at 5¼c per lb; 15 do., averaging 1050 lbs. 4c; 10 do., averaging 900 lbs, at 3¾c per lb; 133 export, averaging 1320 lbs, at 5c per lb; 22 do., averaging 1300 lbs, at 4¾c per lb; 21 do., averaging 1250 lbs, at 4½c per lb.

MILCH COWS AND STRINGERS—Offerings were light, only 15 or 16 coming in, and trade and prices ruled pretty much as on Tuesday. One or two fine fresh milchers brought as high as $47, but the general range was from $30 to $45 per head. Several were bought by Montreal buyers, but the demand was chiefly local.

STOCKERS—The enquiry was fair for the moderate offerings. The best heavy stockers sold at 4 to 4¼c., and common light animals at 3½ to 3¾c. Thomas Crawford bought one or two loads at a shade over 4c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Trade was necessarily restricted by the very light supply, as less than 90 were placed on the market. Spring lambs sold at $4 to $4.50 per head; yearlings, 4 to 4½c per lb clipped.

HOGS—We had over 1,000 hogs here to-day, and it was only natural to expect a weaker market and a decline in prices. Fat heavy hogs were slow at about any figure. Stores sold fairly well at $4.50 per cwt. The best price paid to-day was 5c off car, which was for an exceptionally fine load of picked animals.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Buffalo, June 18.—CATTLE—The fresh receipts were only 3 cars, and 2 cars of corn stuff held over from yesterday. The market ruled slow for the close of the week. A load of green 1,270 lb steers sold at $5.95, and a load or two of cows, light stokers and several butchers' grades went to butchers at easy Monday's prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Ten loads were on sale to-day, and only about 3 of the lot could be classed at anything but common, and that down to cull stuff. A deck of choice 110 lb sheep sold at $5; a deck of good 97 lbs at $5, and the common and bull sheep and yearlings at $2 to $4.50, as to quality.

HOGS—The market was steady, fair demand and prices firm with yesterday. Only 10 cars of fresh sale hogs were received, and 5 cars held over from yesterday; 3 cars of prime heavy, selected Chicago hogs, weighing 228 lbs., sold at $5.35; packers were quieter, and generally went at $5.35; good weight Yorkers at $5.15 to $5.25; light Yorkers, $5 to $5.10; pigs, $4.90 to $5; roughs, $4 to $4.50; stags, common to good, $3 to $3.50. A fairly good demand for the prime was made, the market closing firm.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

Saturday, June 18.—The market was not so largely attended to-day. There were 20 factories represented, and the prices ruled all the way from 8¾c per pound to 9c. Three hundred and sixty-two boxes were sold at 8¾c per pound, 678 boxes at 8¾c, 475 boxes at 8 15-16c, and 288 boxes at 9c.

London, June 23—GRAIN (per cental)—Red winter, 1.30 to 1.33; white, 1.30 to 1.33; spring, 1.30 to 1.33; corn, 95 to 1.00; rye, 1.20 to 1.25; barley, malt, 90 to 1.00; barley, feed, 85; oats, 93 to 95; peas, 99 to 95; beans, bush., 75 to 90; buckwheat, cental, 90 to 95.

PRODUCE—Eggs, fresh, doz. 11; eggs, basket, 10; eggs, store lots, 9; butter, best roll, 14; butter, by basket, 12 to 13; butter, large roll, 11; butter, crocks, 10½ to 12; creamery, retail, 21; creamery, wholesale, 20; store packed firkin, 10; hay, ton, 9.00 to 10.00; flax seed, bush, 1.40 to 1.50; tallow rough, 2 to 3½; tallow, cake, 4 to 5; lard, 10 to 11; straw, load, 2.75 to 4.00; clover seed, bush., 7.00 to 7.75; aisike seed, bush., 6.75 to 8.00; Timothy, bush., 1.50 to 2.00.

MEAT—Beef, by carcass, 5.50 to 6.75; mutton, by carcass, 6 to 8; mutton, per quarter, 7 to 11; spring lambs, 4.00 to 5.00; spring lamb, per lb., wholesale, 12½; veal, per carcass, 4 to 5; pork, per cwt., 6.50 to 6.75; pork, per quarter, 7 to 8.

POULTRY (dressed)—Fowls, lb., 6 to 7; fowls, pr., 60 to 75; spring chickens, pr., 35 to 70; ducks, pr., 55 to 90; ducks, lb., 5 to 6; geese, each, 50 to 65; geese, lb., 7 to 8; turkeys, lb., 10 to 12; turkeys, each, 200; peafowls, each, 65 to 75.

Montreal, June 23—FLOUR—Winter patents, $3.90; spring patents, $4.90 to $5; straight rollers, $4.30 to 4.54; extra, $3.90 to 3.; superfine, $3.25 to $3.50; city strong bakers', $4.60 to $4.70; strong bakers', $4.50 to $4.60; oatmeal, $4.90; bran, $14 to $15; shorts, $15 to $16; moullie, $21. Grain—No. 2 hard Manitoba, 92 to 94c; No. 3 hard Manitoba, 83 to 84c; peas, per 66 lbs, 80 to 81c; oats, per 34 lbs, 33 to 35c; corn, duty paid, 70c; barley, feed, 35c. There is a good steady jobbing business doing in pork and smoked meats at unchanged prices. Canadian short cut, per bbl, $16.50 to $16.75; mess pork, western, per bbl, $14.50 to $15; short cut, western, per bbl, $17 to $17.50; hams city cured, per lb, 10 to 10½c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 8½ to 9c; bacon, per lb, 9 to 10c; lard, com. refined, per lb, 7 to 7½c. The cheese market is quiet and fairly steady on the whole. For the bulk of the spot business that is doing 8⅝ to 8¾c, no doubt, covers the range, but it is certain that there is stock here that could not be moved at this price. Finest western colored, 8¾c; finest eastern colored, 8⅝ to 8¾c; finest western white, 8⅝ to 8¾c; finest eastern white, 8⅝ to 8¾c; under grades, 8¼ to 8½c; cable, 47s, 9d to 69s; freight Liverpool, London and Glasgow, 25s; freight, Bristol, 30s. Butter does not exhibit any material change, the tone ruling easy. Some holders of June creamery have modified their views a fraction, however, for there has been buying in the country at 18c for the first week of June. Creamery, 17½ to 18c; townships dairy, 17 to 17½c; western dairy, 14 to 15c. There is no change in the position of the egg market. There are more eggs going into consumption than in former years; but the supply is fully one third greater than last year, and the stores are filled to overflowing. Prices range from 9½ to 10c for candled stock, while culls are selling at 7c.

Toronto, June 23.—WHEAT—No. 2, spring, 78 to 79c; white, 78c to 80c; No. 2, red winter, 79c 80c; No. 1, hard, $1.00 to $1.01; No. 2, 88 to 91; No. 3, 80 to 81; regular No. 1, 72c to 73c; No. 2, 62c to 63c; barley, No. 1, 52c to 54c; No. 2, 48 to 49c; No. 3, extra, 44 to 45c; No. 3, 42c to 43; peas, No. 2, 60 to 62c; oats, No. 2, 34 to 35c; corn, 52 to 53c.

JUST A LINE

or so to tell you something worth knowing. "Sunlight" Soap will make your clothes clean and white. It will not injure the most delicate fabric. It will not shrink flannel and wollens. It will not keep you at the wash-tub from noon till night, but will enable you to do a large wash in half a day. No hard rubbing is required, no hot steam, no backache, no sore hands. Give it a trial. Beware of imitations.

Something for Nothing

is a thing we cannot give you, and no other house can, but we can give you first-class dry goods at 45c on the dollar, and no other house in London can. The spring and summer portion of the bankrupt stock of Ralph Long, of Woodstock, has just been opened up for sale at our store, which means dry goods at less than wholesale prices to the ladies of London and surrounding districts. Never before did we have such bargains to offer all over the store. It's not one thing cheap and the profits made on the next. Everything at less than wholesale prices, and with our extra staff of help we find it no trouble to show goods, so if you don't want to buy come right in and look, and when you want to spend money you will not have much trouble deciding where to buy. In our store you will find 50c, 60c, 75c and $1 dress goods, all-wool, 44 inches wide, in serges, tweeds, cloths and plaids, all at 25c a yard. You will find 10c, 15c, 25c and 30c dress goods selling at 5c a yard. You will find $1 lace curtains selling at 55c a pair. You will find 12½c prints in light and dark